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The route selected is the finest in America for the same length of time. I will be with the party over the entire tour and attend to every detail. No change of cars, lugging grips, bothering about railroad or Pullman tickets. Every detail arranged to relieve you of worry and responsibility. The best sightseeing trips in all the cities. You will see more in less time with more comfort and greater pleasure and at less cost than any other way.

Here is the Itinerary: Washington to Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Cripple Creek, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone Park, Los Angeles, Catalina Island, Pasadena, San Diego, San Francisco, Mount Tamalpais, Portland, Seattle, Steamer trip on Puget Sound to Victoria and Vancouver, East over the Canadian Rockies stopping at Glacier, Laggan, Lake Louise, and Banff in the Canadian National Park; St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, and home again. If you wish to stop longer in the West I will take you as far as the Coast. I will have two parties. You can take your choice.

We use the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Lowest fare to San Francisco and return \$92.95. Via any Northern route, \$17.50 additional.

For full information address E. R. Rochester, Manager, 1921 Sixth Street N. W., or Geo. M. Bond, Dist. Pass. Agent, Ches. & Ohio Ry., 1339 F Street N. W.

(Save this advertisement, as it may not appear again.)

REPORTER IS WAR HERO.

London, Feb. 17.—Among those mentioned for gallant services by Field Marshal Lord French, in his report, were the following:
Capt. Norman Thomas, who with his son-in-law, a New York newspaper man, was in the front line at the battle of the Somme, and was killed. His son-in-law, Mr. Robert Thomas, also was killed. Both were American correspondents.

ARMY MAN MUST TELL WHY HE DISCUSSED WAR

Garrison Orders Explanation from Capt. Mitchell—Brother Officers Support His Statements.

Secretary of War Garrison yesterday instructed Brig. Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, to call upon Capt. William Mitchell, of the general staff, to explain statements made before the Washington Society of Engineers at the Cosmos Club Tuesday night concerning United States' unpreparedness for war.

Capt. Mitchell's statements were published exclusively in The Herald yesterday morning and created widespread comment. In a statement made in Washington, Capt. Mitchell stated that it would take the United States about three years to put an expeditionary force of 100,000 men in the field, and that in that time any one of four or five other nations could capture and hold the Atlantic seaboard and render the United States a helpless prey.

Capt. Mitchell, it is stated, believed that he was known to the facts before a closed meeting in a private club, and his friends say he had no idea his remarks would be published. In fact, it is said Capt. Mitchell felt as though he was talking in private to a number of personal friends in addressing the Engineers' Society and the idea that he was violating military etiquette probably did not occur to him.

The Herald received an invitation to have a representative at the meeting and the reporter who quoted Capt. Mitchell believed the meeting was public and that Capt. Mitchell's remarks were intended for publication.

END OF WORLD NEAR, CARDINAL BELIEVES

Gibbons, in Interview, Says War Is Bearing Out Scriptural Prediction.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—That it looks as if the Scriptures are being fulfilled and the end of the world is approaching was the statement of Cardinal Gibbons today. The prelate made the statement during a general discussion of the war.

"Have you any news to give out?" he was asked.

"News," he repeated. "No, I think not. The news coming from Europe is terrible. It gives me a chill. It is beyond our realization. We cannot grasp its magnitude or what it means. It is terrible, horrible, indeed."

"Does it not look like the Scriptures are being fulfilled? Nations still rise against nation and there shall be sorrow throughout the world, which will be a sign that the end is near?" he was asked.

"Yes, it does," he admitted in reply. "I think for a moment what this war means. It gives me a chill. When I am lost on board ship all the country is started. When the Titanic was sunk with all the hundreds it was horrible. Loss of life in great numbers occurs only once in a while. But now, this greatest war of the world, a thousand-year, ten thousand-year, is sacrificed every hour to the war continues."

No-food Rule for Germany Laid Down for Good of World, Is British Answer

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

sence of a blockade to seize or interfere with it when on its way to a belligerent country in neutral ships. Consequently no cotton has been touched.

U. S. Admission Questioned.

"I may add that the circular issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington on the 23d of January admits a marked improvement in the foreign trade of the United States of America, which we have noted with great satisfaction."

"The general complaint in your excellency's note was that the action of Great Britain was affecting adversely the trade of the United States with neutral countries. The naval operations of Great Britain certainly do not interfere with commerce from the United States in its way to the United Kingdom and the allied countries, and yet the exports of Great Britain and her allies during those four months diminished to the extent of over \$5,000,000, whereas those to neutral countries and Austria increased by over \$30,000,000.

The inference may fairly be drawn from these figures, all of which are taken from the official returns published by the United States government, that not only is the trade of the United States with the neutral countries in Europe being maintained as compared with previous years, but also that a substantial part of this trade was in fact trade intended for the enemy countries going through neutral ports by routes to which it was previously unaccustomed.

Few Vessels Molested.

"One of the many inconveniences to which this great war is exposing the commerce of all neutral countries is undoubtedly the serious shortage in shipping available for ocean transport, and the consequential result of excessive freights."

"It cannot fairly be said that this shortage is caused by Great Britain's interference with neutral ships. At the present time there are only seven neutral vessels awaiting adjudication in the prize courts in this country and three in those in the British dominions."

"Great Britain is suffering from the shortage of shipping and the rise in freights as acutely as, if not more than, other nations and his majesty's government have taken the necessary steps to show that the line they have followed is in no way inconsistent with the general fundamental principle of international law, and to indicate the care with which they have endeavored to meet the representations which have been made by the United States government from time to time during the war on these questions."

"No one in these days will dispute the general proposition that a belligerent is entitled to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy, that right has now become concentrated by long usage and the United States government have been acting hitherto. Though the right is ancient, the means of exercising it alter and develop with the changes in the methods and machinery of commerce. A century ago the difficulties of land transport rendered it impracticable for the belligerent to obtain supplies of sea-borne goods through a neighboring neutral country. The advent of steam power has rendered it as easy for a belligerent to supply himself through the ports of a neutral contiguous country as through his own, and has therefore rendered it impossible for his opponent to refrain from interfering with commerce intended for the enemy merely because it is on its way to a neutral port."

Thorough Inquiry Necessary.

"I cannot do better than quote the words which Mr. Seward, who was then Secretary of State, used in the course of the diplomatic discussion arising out of the capture of some goods on their way to Matamoros which were believed to be for the insurgents."

"Neutrals engaged in honest trade with Matamoros must expect to experience inconvenience from the existing blockade of Brownsville and the adjacent coast of Texas. While this government unforgottenly regrets this inconvenience, it cannot relinquish any of its belligerent rights to favor contraband trade with insurgent territory. By insisting upon those rights, however, it is sure that that necessity for commerce intended for the enemy will be met by the more speedily terminated."

We are faced with the problem of intercepting such supplies when arranged with all the advantages that flow from elaborate organization and sustained expenditure. Every effort is made by organizers of this trade to conceal the true destination, and if the innocent neutral trade is to be distinguished from the enemy trade it is essential that his majesty's gov-

ernment should be entitled to make, and should make, careful inquiry with regard to the destination of particular shipments of goods even at the risk of some slight delay to the parties interested. If such inquiries were not made, either the exercise of our belligerent rights would have to be abandoned, tending to the prolongation of this war and the increase of the loss and suffering which it is entailing upon the whole world, or else it would be necessary to indulge in indiscriminate captures of neutral goods and their detention throughout all the period of the resulting prize court proceedings. Under the system now adopted it has been found possible to release without delay, and consequently without appreciable loss to the parties interested, all the goods of which the destination is shown as the result of the inquiries to be innocent."

U. S. Decision Questioned.

"There was a passage in a note which the State Department addressed to the British Ambassador at Washington on November 5, to which I think it may be well to refer."

"In the opinion of this government, the belligerent right of visit and search requires that the search should be made on the high seas at the time of the visit, and that the conclusion of the search should rest upon the evidence found on the ship under investigation, and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources."

"The principle here enunciated appears to me to be inconsistent with the practice in these matters of the United States government, as well as of the British government. It certainly is not the rule upon which the United States government acted either during the civil war or during the Spanish-American war, nor has it ever been the practice of the British government, nor so far as I am aware, of any other government which has had to carry on a great naval war as a principle. I think it is impossible in modern times."

"The necessity for giving the belligerent a full liberty to establish by all the evidence at his disposal the enemy destination with which the goods were shipped was recognized in all the leading decisions in the prize courts of the United States during the civil war."

"It is not impossible that the course of the present struggle will show the necessity for belligerent action to be taken in various ways which may at first sight be regarded as a departure from old practice. In my note of January 7, I dealt with the question of the necessity of taking vessels into port for the purpose of carrying out an effective search, where search was necessary; to that subject I feel that I need not again recur."

Inconvenience Minimized.

"No power in these days can afford during a great war to forego the exercise of the right of visit and search. Vessels which are apparently harmless merchantmen can be used for carrying and laying mines, and even fitted to discharge torpedoes. Supplies for submarines can without difficulty be concealed under other cargo. The only protection against these risks is to visit and search thoroughly every vessel appearing in the zone of operation, and if the circumstances are such as to render it impossible to carry it out at the spot where the vessel was met with, the only practicable course is to take the ship to some convenient locality for the purpose. The alternative would be to desert to board waiting, it might be for days enabled the visit to be carried out at sea."

"No war has yet been waged in which neutrals individuals have not occasionally suffered from unjustified belligerent action. No neutral has experienced this fact more prominently in the past than Great Britain. The only method by which it is possible to hamper belligerent action is for the belligerent nation to provide some machinery by which in any such case the facts can be investigated and the neutral individual in this country such machinery is provided by the powers which are given to the Prize Courts by the Prize Act, which is contrary to the law of nations, the only course which is consistent with sound principle is that they should be referred to that mode of redress, and that on diplomatic action should be taken until their legal remedies have been exhausted, and they are in a position to show prima facie denial of justice."

"The course adopted by his majesty's government during the American civil war was in strict accordance with this principle. In spite of remonstrances from many quarters, they placed full reliance on the American prize courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war, and put forward no claims until the opportunities for redress in those courts had been exhausted. The same course was adopted in the Spanish-American war, when all British subjects who complained of captures or detentions of their ships were referred to the prize courts for relief."

"Particular attention is directed in your excellency's note to the policy we



When I take down my ole fiddle
An' I rorum up the bow,
I find the sweetest music
In the tunes of long ago.
That's a kind o' mellow sweetness
In a good thing growin' old;
Each year that rolls around it,
Leaves an added touch o' gold.

We love the ole fren's better
Than we'll ever love the new.
We get the greatest comfort
When we wear the oldest shoe.
An' I find my greatest pleasure
When I'm smokin' fragrant, ripe
Age-mellowed, smooth, old VELVET
In my oldest, sweetest pipe.

A GOOD thing growin' old! Who would exchange a well thumbed, well loved old book, that the years have "mellowed" into a classic, for a dozen modern "best sellers?"

Who would lay by his "old familiar" pipe, nut-sweet and browned by use and smoke, for the finest, shiniest, newest pipe ever made?

You, who like the good things growin' old, will like VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco—Kentucky's Barley de Luxe, with an aged-in-the-wood mellowness, the result of more than two years' careful curing.

10c Tins
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One Pound Glass Humidors



no proceedings for the recovery of compensation have been initiated under the rule which I have quoted.

"Reply on British Courts."

"It is the common experience of every war that neutrals whose attempts to engage in suspicious trading are frustrated by a belligerent are wont to have recourse to their government to urge that diplomatic remonstrances should be made on their behalf, and that redress should be obtained for them in this way. When an effective mode of redress is open to them in the courts of a civilized country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights which is contrary to the law of nations, the only course which is consistent with sound principle is that they should be referred to that mode of redress, and that on diplomatic action should be taken until their legal remedies have been exhausted, and they are in a position to show prima facie denial of justice."

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"Particular attention is directed in your excellency's note to the policy we

are pursuing with regard to conditional contraband, especially foodstuffs, and where the forces of the enemy comprise so large a portion of the population, and where there is so little evidence of shipments on private as distinguished from government account, it is most reasonable that the burden of proof should rest upon the claimant."

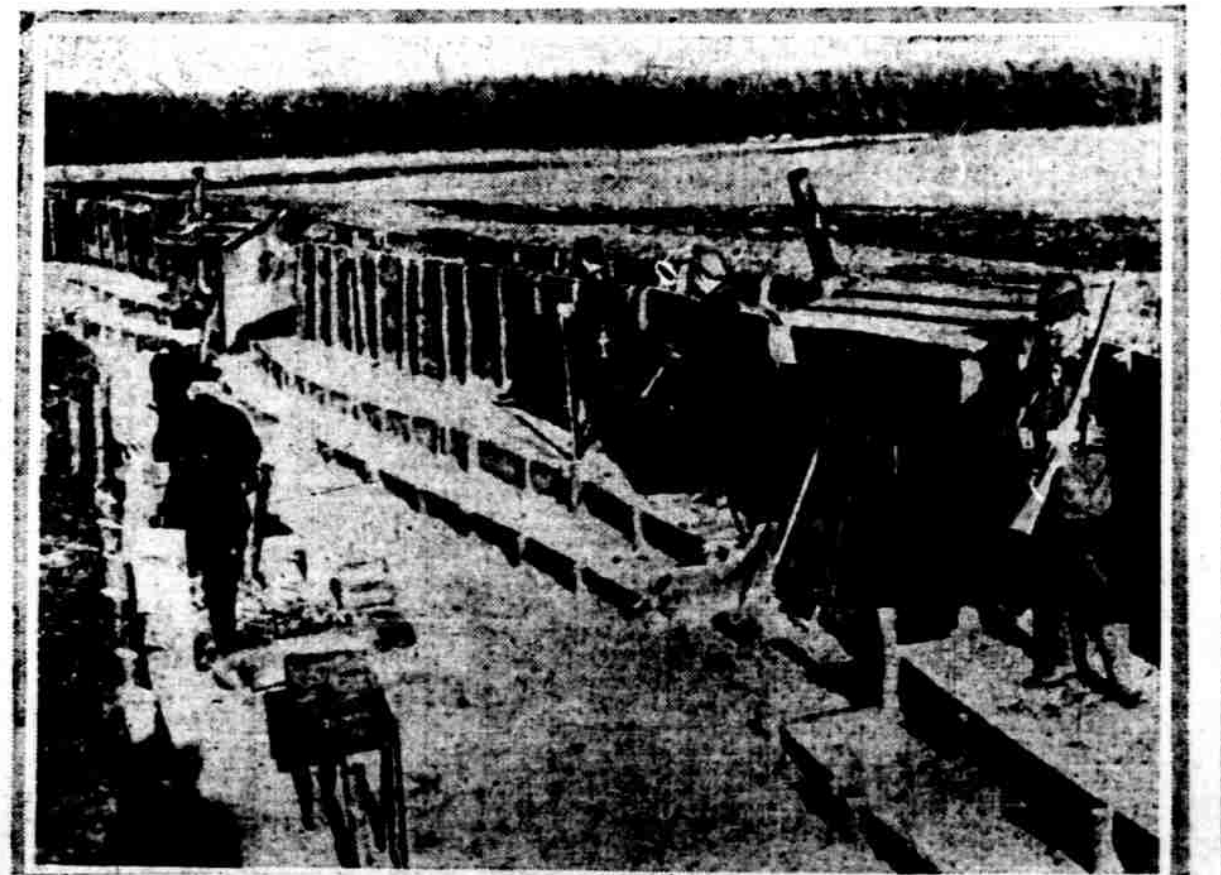
"The most difficult questions in connection with conditional contraband arise with reference to the shipment of foodstuffs. No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the foodstuffs intended for the civil population. The circumstances of the present struggle are causing his majesty's government some anxiety as to whether the existing rules with regard to conditional contraband, framed as they were with the object of protecting so far as possible the supplies which were intended for the civil population, are effective for the purpose, or suitable to the conditions present. The principle which I have indicated above is one which his majesty's government have constantly had to uphold against the opposition of continental powers. In the absence of some certainty that the rule would be respected by both parties to this conflict, we feel great doubt whether it is that of goods addressed to a person

in the enemy territory. In the peculiar circumstances of the present struggle, and where the forces of the enemy comprise so large a portion of the population, and where there is so little evidence of shipments on private as distinguished from government account, it is most reasonable that the burden of proof should rest upon the claimant."

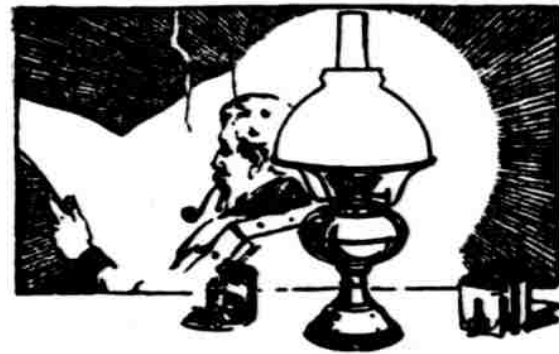
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CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

SECTION OF GERMAN TRENCHES IN RUSSIAN POLAND



This glimpse of a section of the line of German trenches thrown across Russian Poland by Von Hindenburg's army depicts how war today has lost the glamor and dash of former conflicts. No haunting banners wave in the breeze, indeed the main requirement in the modern trench is that it be as nearly invisible as possible. The German trench is a low, shallow ditch, the sides of which are reinforced with straw bales, some built even more elaborately.



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We Use "GETS-IT!"

2 Seconds, 2 Drops—Corns Vanish!



"Some Foxes Treat Mammals, What Corns? You Use 'GETS-IT!'."

Only corn-cure ever known that removes any and every corn or callus without pain, without fussing with thick bandages, toe, or corn-spreaders, or corn-salves, irritating ointments. It's applied in 2 seconds—bing, bang—2 drops, the work is done. The corn shrivels up, your corn agony ends and the corn leaves forever! All the limping, the pains that dart to your heart's core, the crucifixion of having to wear shoes, the stinging, the itching, the danger of blood poison from making them bleed, by using knives, razors and scissors—gone! Gone! The corn is gone! The new way, the sure, simple, painless way. Try it for corns, calluses, warts, and bunions.

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